NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLEMPIC THEATRE. Broadway .- THE LOST WILL-

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, FIRE avenue and 24th st.-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. THE MILITARY DRAWA

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-ner Thirtieth at. Matines daily. Performance for the con-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- FAN-FAN, THE TULIP-

WALLACK'S THRATES, Broadway and 18th etreet.-

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.-ITALIAN OPERA-

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.-London on, Lights and Shadows of the Great City.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HANLON BROTHERS, &C.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23dst., between 5th and 6th ave.-

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery-

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -- DUTY: OR, THE MARINER'S COMPASS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC TOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTEREST, &C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- Course Vocalism Negro Acres 40 BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st. - BRYANTS' MINSTEELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIO-PIAN MINSTRELST, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. - EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street-LECTURE BY REV.

WEBER'S ROOMS, corner of 5th avenue and 16th street.-LECTURE-"THE HISTORY OF MUSIC."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-HOOLEY'S SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th street. - Exhibition of The Ning Muses.

DORE ART UNION, 587 Broadway. - Exhibition of Paintings. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway .-LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618% Brondway. FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 23, 1869

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald. We are again constrained to ask advertisers to

hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as possible.

Our immense and constantly increasing editions compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Cable telegrams are dated November 22 Paris remained perfectly tranquil during the elections, to and after the close of the polls. MM. Rochefort, Arago and Cremieux are elected. Napoleon attended a Paris theatre on Sunday. It is claimed in London that the Suez Canal is not a complete success for commercial purposes. The Italian istry resigned office. Mr. Burlingame was in Berlin

with the Chinese Embassy.

By the European mail of November 6 we have a brilliant display and ceremonies in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the marriage of the two daughters of the Duke of Abecom A telegraph cable will be laid in the Suez Canal

from Suez to Port Said.

China. The steamer Japan arrived at San Francisco ves terday. The Duke of Edinburg is at Pekin, as a private gentleman, having but a few attendants. The flood at Hangkow is subsiding. The people are left destitute and famine or riot is apprehended.

The Mikado's fête day was celebrated in Yokohama by an interchange of courtesies among the repre-sentatives of foreign nations. A treaty with Austria

has been concluded. Asiatic Archipelago. The Philippine Islands have been visited by an

earthquake which damaged property greatly. Eight

Consulate.

lives were lost. Consul General Plumb has resigned, and his resign nation has been accepted. Consul Hall, of Matanzas, will take temporary charge of the Havana

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Nipsic has been detailed to go to Panama for the purpose of assisting in the survey of the Darien ship canal. The government, having secured the treaty giving it sole control over the canal is determined to push the work and will make rapid progress during the coming winter in surveying for the route.

The Boylston Bank of Boston was robbed on Sunday of nearly \$300,000, mostly in United States bonds. The robbery is supposed to have been perpetrated by a party or parties who rented a room in the adjoining building and who cut their way through the intervening wall to the vault.

The New Dominion government has at last been officially informed of the troubles in Winnipeg Territory, and will probably give Governor McDougall the authority to settle the matter in his own way. The Governor is settled quietly in Pembina, where it is said, he will await the reaction in favor of Canadian confederation. It is also said that the Americans at Selkirk have no sympathy with the French insurgents.

It appears from the testimony before the committee investigating the Paraguayan imbroglio that there are long standing differences on the subject of their respective privileges and authority between our naval officers and our diplomatic representatives To find out the cause of this and present a remedy therefor the committee have resolved to examine Vice Admiral Porter and Assistant Secretary of State Hunter.

The floor of a colored church in Lexington, Ky., gave way on Sunday while funeral services were being performed, and five or six persons were killed and about 150 wounded, all colored.

Senator Ramsey, who was sent over to France some time ago to negotiate a new postal treaty between the two countries, has returned to Washington unsuccessful. The present treaty expires January 1, and although the basis of it is as high as thirty cents per half ounce, the Minister of Finance would not agree to the reduction proposed by Mr. Ramsey. Robert M. Douglas has been appointed private

secretary to the President. He has heretofore been only his assistant private secretary.

It is believed that Secretary Belknap will recom-

mend a reduction of the force of employes in the War Department, although most of the heads of bureaus therein protest against it. The schooner Mary O. Gortmam was wrecked near Oswego in Lake Ontario during the late gale, and

as her boats have come ashore capsized it is believed all on board were lost. While a batch of prisoners in the Hudson county (N. J.) jail were awaiting transportation to the State Prison at Trenton yesterday they attempted to blow

out a wall of the washroom in the hope of escape. The explosion was very loud, but not being tamped sufficiently produced but little effect. They were all

The City.

The United States District Attorney, Judge Pierre pont, received instructions yesterday to proceed against the Spanish gunboats, now almost ready to sail and lying in the East river, for a breach of the neutrality laws. The libel will be filed to-day and the order of the District Court obtained for their seizure. One of the grounds for this proceeding is that the vessels are intended for hosthities against the people of Cuba, whom the United States are at peace. A demand by the Spanish Minister for their release was refused by the government. A special despatch from Washington confirms this and asserts that the American squadron in the West Indian waters has been augmented specially in view of the contingencies that may arise in consequence of the action of the United States in this matter of the Spanish gunboats.

Judge Clerke yesterday issued a mandamus on the application of Mr. John Foley restraining the County Canvassers from counting the votes cast for Henry Smith for Supervisor, on the plea that he is ineligible by reason of being a Police Commissioner, and also directing that Walter Roche is duly elected and John Foley, having received the second highest number of votes, must be appointed Supervisor.

The trial of Superintendent Kennedy for contempt In the alleged evasion of a writ of habeas corpus in the case of John Crawford, who was charged with burglary in Chautauqua county, came up before Judge Cardozo, in Chambers of the Supreme Court. yesterday. Mr. Kennedy testified that he had no heard anything of a habeas corpus when he gave Crawford up to the Sheriff; had never evaded such a writ, and did not intend to do so in this case. Judge Cardozo took the papers and reserved his

A keeper of the Penttentiary at Blackwell's Island, observing what he supposed to be a physician's signal, on Sunday, proceeded with a crew of convicts to the foot of Fifty-first street, where one of the convicts leaped ashore. The keeper aimed his carbine at him, but immediately found himself menaced by haif a dozen men on shore with pistols. He then withdrew with the rest of the crew, and returned to the Penitentiary. The escaped convict and another person, supposed to be one of his res uers, were arrested yesterday.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamship Hammonia, Captain Mever, will sail from Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Hamburg, touching a Plymouth, England, and Cherbourg. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The stock market vesterday was buoyant and ac-Gold declined to 12614, closing finally at 12634. The demand for beef cattle yesterday was only moderate, and with a fair supply the market was rather heavy, though prices were without quotable change. Prime and extra steers sold at 15%c. a 16 kg.; fair to good 14 kg. a 15 kg. and inferior to ordinary 93c. a 133c., the bulk of the sales being at 1334c. a 1534c., and the average price about 14c. Milch cows were dull and prices were nominal at former quotations. Veal calves were moderately active at 13c. a 13%c. for prime and extra, 11%c. a 12%c. for common to good, and 10%c. a 11c, for inferior. Sheep were selling moderately at 4c. a 7%c. for common to extra; the supply was fair. Swine were firm at 10%c. a 11%c. for common to extra, with arrivals of 5,021 head.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Sir A. T. Galt and E. H. King, of Montreal; John Swinyard, of Hamilton, C. W., and Colonel Setgreaves, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House. H. A. Saxton, of Lexington, Ky.; Colonel H. S. Winn, of California, and Captain H. D. Drumond, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Charles

Judge S. Bogardus, of Hudson; Colonel J. M Ferrien, of Kentucky: Colonel H. Van Orden, of New York; Judge E. R. Helmbold, of Philadelphia; Captain Henry Martin, of Pennsylvania; D. H. Bing ham, of Massachusetts; Judge J. H. Lathrop, of Washington; Colonel J. W. Boultier, of Washin Colonel G. Clark, of New York, and Judge J. C. Whiting, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metror

J. R. Loney, of Balumore, H. C. Le Roy, of Pough keepsie, and Captain W. E. Le Roy, of the United States Navy, are at the New York Hotel,

S. T. Cozzens, of West Point, is at the Everett House.

Major General Fitz Henry Warren, of Ohio; Colonel Rustem Bey, of Ottoman Empire; J. K. Chandler, of Boston; Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts; W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo: Mr. Hitz, United States Consul General to Switzerland; Senator S. F. Pomeroy, of Kansas: Edwin Adams (Enoch Arden), of San Francisco; Colonel C. G. Waterman, of Providence, and D. N. Barney, of Irvington, are at the Astor House. Colonel W. P. Warren, of Troy, is at the Hoffman House.

Professor Mark Bailey, of New Haven; A. H. Pruyn, of Kingston, N. Y.; William Edwin Farquharson and Samuel Wylie, of Baltimore, are at the Coleman House.

Colonel Kilbour Knox, of Pennsylvania, and E. P. Morrison, of Rio Janeiro, are at the Grand Hotel. Judge Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; H. M. Rice, of St. Paul, and Horatio Harris, of Boston, are at the Avenue Hotel.

F. S. Lawrance, of San Francisco; Joseph Demp sey, James Maxwell and Frank White, of New York, are at the Glenham Hotel.

W. Bodisco, of the Russian Legation; H. A. Risley, of Washington, and Mrs. Scott-Siddons are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

S. Schlesinger, for Boston; R. B. Angus, for Montreal; General H. A. Barnum, for Western Virginia; C. V. Culver, for Oil Creek, Pa.; Colonel Dangler, for Cleveland, and Judge C. S. Compton, for Washington.

Congress.-Members of both houses are dropping into Washington in increasing numbers with every succeeding day. All the signs of the times indicate a session of commanding interest and great importance, and the gathering of the most powerful lobby in numbers and money ever known. It will be drawn together on the tariff on whiskey, on internal revenue changes generally, on railroad jobs, land schemes, Indian jobs and all sorts of grand schemes for spoils and plunder. We expect, however, that a wet blanket will be thrown over all these grand schemes in the President's message, and that the jobbers will be disappointed in their harvest.

IT IS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY ANY Good.—The weekly women's rights meetings at Washington, it appears, have become a source of amusement to the young men of the departments who have no other way of spending their Saturday evenings. This is a great point gained. Let the women's rights ladies persevere. The chaffing, laughing and badinage of young men and boys will help to fill the house.

ALASKA is likely to prove profitable, if to no one else at least to those who make a trade of smuggling. What is just now reported to have happened in San Francisco indicates what is possible. It is said there that a cargo of smuggled whiskey came from Alaska by connivance of officials; but where there is a line of coast so extensive that it cannot be watched and within easy reach of foreign territory the connivance of the officials is not necessary.

THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR POLICE SYSTEM has every now and then a brilliant illustration that we are glad to note. The rescue of Coakley, a notorious character, from the boat that was conveying him to the Island, and his rearrest a few hours later in Elizabeth street by the police, exhibits at once the looseness with which things are done by the Island authorities and the activity of the police in the city.

The New Judiciary Article of Our State Constitution

As it appears that the proposed Judiciary article of our State constitution has received a majority of the popular vote of the State, we reproduce it in full in another part of this paper for the information of our readers. It is a matter of very great importance, closely touching the interests of all classes of our citizens, and we think the amendment adopted promises many wholesome and enduring reforms in the administration of justice, from our lowest tribunals up to the Court of Appeals.

Some American Disraeli may find material for a book to be entitled "Curiosities of American Voting" in the returns on this Judiciary article. The voting on it is distinguished by the atter obliteration of party lines and by curious ebullitions of sectional expression. Thus St. Lawrence county, on Lake Ontario, which is extremely radical, gives six thousand majority against the article. New York city, ultra democratic, gives about forty thousand, but there was also here a republican movement against the article; Rensselaer county which is alternately democratic and republican, gives but very few votes for it. The adjoining democratic county of Albany, on the contrary, gives very few votes against it. Essex county gives very few for it. The republican county of Otsego goes decidedly against it. Very few votes are cast against it in Onondaga county, where the majority for it is eleven thousand, both parties voting for it almost en masse. So much for the gypsum giant.

The Republican State Convention, in its platform, goes for all the constitutional questions, including this Judiciary article. At the Democratic State Convention Messrs. Hall, O'Gorman, Tilden and Craig, of the Committee of Resolutions, voted against the amendment. Mr. Cassidy and ex-Judges Comstock and Hand voted for it. The Convention in its resolutions, however, repudiated the Judiciary article, along with all the other constitutional schedules. But the democrats seem to have, in various localities, repudiated their platform on this subject. The amendment is adopted by several thousand majority. Probably fifty thousand democrats have voted for it throughout the State. Thus a whole article disappears from the old constitution and the new article is inserted in its place. Very possibly five-eighths of the voters had not the remotest conception of what they voted about on this thing. We therefore think it well to let them know what has been done.

Three-fourths of the old Judiciary article has been readopted. About one-fourth is new, but this one-fourth is very important. There was a decided African in the article, and the fifty thousand democrats supporting it have fallen into the trap which was set for them by some of the abolitionists in the (republican) Constitutional Convention. Women and negroes were substantially prohibited by the old constitution from being lawyers. It confined admission to the bar to male citizens. The "equal rights" engineers of the Convention have stricken out all reference to this business, and therefore left it to the Legislature to settle. They counted on the Legislature being radical republican, so as to give the women and negroes a chance for statutory permission to practice in our courts. The whole matter of lawyer admission is thus left to the Legisla-

ture, which, it is to be hoped, will act wisely. The Supreme Court of the State is left untouched by the new article, except that when any of the present judges reach seventy years of age they go out of office, and that future elections of judges shall be for fourteen yearsa great improvement. The judges now in office, except when they reach seventy years of age, will fill out their terms. Instead of there being a General Team of the Supreme Court in each district-eight in number nowthere will be only four hereafter, and the judges who hold General Terms will be selected by the Legislature. Thus probably a General Term will be selected for New York, Long justices and two from Brooklyn. They would have to give their whole time to it, thus rendering additional judges necessary, unless the Legislature assign some of the justices for their courts in this city to help do Supreme Court duty-a permission which is given in the new article.

Tammany men may learn, as a solace for their disappointment in not beating the Judiciary article, that it secures to them three additional judges of the Common Pleas. Young lawyers will take notice. There is to be an entire shuffling of the Court of Appeals cards. The present court is continued for three years under the title of a General Commission, to finish up all cases which were on the calendar last January, about a thousand in number. A new court is to be elected some time next spring, to be designated by the Legislature, which will also probably designate town meeting day. The new court is composed of seven judges, a chief justice and six associates. modelled after the United States Supreme Court. Judges of the Supreme Court, therefore, no longer sit on the Court of Appeals in rotation as now, and the absurdity is no longer presented of a judge in a higher reviewing his own decisions made in a lower tribunal.

One new feature of the new article is that at the first election for judges of Appeals only five names can go on the same ticket, thus securing as a minority at least two judges. The Legislature is allowed to fix the salary of judges commensurate with the times. Additional powers are conferred for civil jurisdiction on County Courts, so as to relieve Supreme Courts in the country. The County Courts will now assume a degree of importance like that of the old Courts of Common Pleas, and such courts as we have in this city, Superior, Marine, &c. The County Clerk, now elected will hereafter very properly be appointed. Judgments at circuits will be removed directly into the Court of Appeals, thus avoiding the circumlocution of General Terms. The more comprehensive reconstruction of our whole judicial system proposed, we dare say, will be adopted by the people when submitted to them, as provided for. Meantime the changes which will go into effect, we think, will prove to be wholesome reforms. The adoption of this republican article in a party view is, with the assistance of republican votes, a great democratic success, achieved by bolting in opposition to the Democratic State Convention and the edicts of Tammany Hall, and gained

Lawrence and the red-hot democrats of this Spain and Her Gunboats in New York.

The report in another column of to-day's HERALD of the action the federal authorities have resolved to take this forenoon against Spain and her gunboats in our harbor will be found of absorbing interest. It appears that the Spanish Minister at Washington has at last made a formal demand for their release, which the President found it impossible under the circumstances to comply with. The object of the sudden visit of Judge Pierrepont to the capital is now explained, and the seizure of the gunboats under libels filed by the government the result of it. The most important feature, and the one calculated to attract universal attention in this country as well as in Europe, is the fact that one of the grounds of the seizure preferred by the government is that these vessels are to be used by a "foreign State" (Spain) "to cruise and commit hostilities against the citizens and property" of a "colony or people"-the colony or people of Cubawith which the United States are at peace. This being urged by the legal representative of the government, and under the direction of the administration, is fitly called a "quasi recognition" of the Cubans as belligerents, for in it lies embodied the idea that, for the purposes of our neutrality laws, Spain and the people of Cuba are two distinct communities, and that neither must trample upon the rights of the other while enjoying the hospitality of the United States. What will Spain do about it? Has she sent the war steamer Pizarro, "carrying six guns," to New York to back up her Minister's demand with an awe-inspiring demonstration? Will she consider this proceeding on the part of our government a casus belli and send the Numancia to blockade our ports from Brazos Santiago to the Aroostook-on paper? Will she bluster and blubber and kick up a dust cloud like a maddened bull in the arena at Madrid? By far the best thing for Spain would be, now that her costly and much cherished gunboats have at last "got into chancery," to employ 'cute lawyers, of whom we have a plenty, fee them well and let them "fight it out on this line" of the law's proverbial delay, if it takes even all of next summer. By the time the case will have reached its final determination in the appellate court the idle boats in the river may have rotted their keels, and the Cuban "unpleasantness" will probably have been settled in the recognition by Spain of the independence of the island, without the slightest remonstrance from the United States.

The Late Rescue by Roughs.

The thieves of the city are becoming more daring. Nearly every day we are called upon to chronicle some new act of desperation. They stop at nothing. The fact of one of them being arrested amounts to little when the gangs with which these fellows are associated will rescue their comrade from the hands of the police. Of late escapes and rescues have become so numerous that the subject requires to be attentively looked into. Some days ago a notorious thief of the Fourth ward was sentenced by Judge Bedford to Blackwell's Island Penitentiary for six months, but while on his way to the island in the boat from the foot of East Fifty-eighth street he was rescued by a party of roughs, fully armed, who came alongside in a small boat and took the prisoner away. This is one of the most daring acts which have come under our notice for many a day, and it is time the authorities should see into the matter. The subject requires the closest scrutiny. If the thieves, rowdies and roughs can accomplish such things and escape unharmed, the passage of sentence on offenders by our judges is a mere mockery. The criminals get off scot free, notwithstanding that the judges fully discharge the duty which they owe to the people. The frequency of these escapes and rescues suggests the thought that there is a screw loose somewhere, and the public should know where that screw is. The essity of vigilance has for so long a time been enjoined on the police, and without any evidences of improvement, that the public is almost disheartened. The time has come that a searching inquiry should be made in the matter and that it should be ascertained where the responsibility rests for the loose manner in which this department of the public service is conducted.

Interesting Movements in the Italian Gov-

From various accounts received from Florence it really would appear that King Victor Emanuel has anything but an easy time of it. His people are generally discontented; his personal health has been bad, and now his Ministry has resigned. Considering his habits, it is not to be wondered at if he should wish to abdicate. The mere fact of the bureaus being filled by members of the opposition proves that a new era is dawning in Italy as well as in France. The people are awaking to a proper sense of their position, and all potentates must discover that a revolution must sooner or later take place as we progress in this age of enlightenment. One great step has been gained lately, and especially in France, which may serve as a guide to the Italians, and that is, to effect a moral revolution, based on the public will, without seeking redress by offering armed resistance to the authorities in power. The causes of dissatisfaction between the government and the people are not so much on the part of the King as on the part of the officials, many of whom proved themselves too ready to act in concert, to the prejudice of the interests of the country. Some recent cases, brought before the High Court of Florence, have exposed some of these workings, and most probably will give rise to radical changes.

A Good Sign. -An ex-deputy collector has been arrested in Texas charged with fraud while in office. It is a good thing to find the present administration determined to have honesty in its officers; and it will be if possible even better to see it compelling some of the overgrown rogues that it has removed to disgorge their plunder. Let it be understood that removal from office is not the last attention the government proposes to give to men who have made millions by corrupt practices, and the millions will be flaunted rather less boldly.

OUR SHIPBUILDING INTEREST .- Around the whole harbor of New York and in all the shipyards on the many shores of that harbor there over the combined forces of the radicals of St. s. we believe, but one ship on the stocks.

The Sucz Canal-The Bombay Cable. The Suez Canal is now completed. Those who believed and hoped against hope are jubilant. Those who, like Thomas, wanted proof before they could believe have been com-

pelled to admit that they are fully satisfied.

The canal has been traversed from end to end with wonderful ease, and the Empress Eugénie, with a bravery worthy of woman and worthy of her high position, has resolved to make the homeward course not with the help of the English railroad, but by the canal and in her own ship L'Aigle. All that the most enthusiastic friends of the canal ever dreamed of has been realized, and it promises to produce fruit. The canal unites two great oceans and in a particular sense four great continents. The circumnavigation of the globe, so long deemed impossible, so long a fruitful source of enterprise, so long, too, an accomplished fact, but so long so slow, is now reduced to weeks in place of years. Formerly a Turkish, Greek, Austrian, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch or British ship had to round the Cape of Good Hope. We cannot say more in favor of the Suez Canal than this-that the sea voyage from Gibraltar is lessened by six thousand miles. Some few days ago we showed that the canal would be a glory to France, but a benefit to Great Britain. In the HERALD of yesterday we gave some facts which amply justify that assertion. On Saturday, the 6th of this month, the Great Eastern sailed from Portsmouth with a deep sea cable on board; her companion ships contained so much more; altogether there was of cable some four thousand statute miles. The object of the expedition is to complete the Malta and Alexandria line, which already connects London with Suez and Aden, by continuing the line from Aden to Bombay and Calcutta and the other Indian centres. When this line is completed according to the existing plan it will not be possible, except through the neglect of officials, for London not to know every day what has happened in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. What London knows the world will know. But London, rather than Paris. will profit by the result. The work, however, is not completed by this canal and by this cable. We must have more cables. Particularly we must have a canal across the Isthmus of Darlen. Until this is done we must not say our work is done.

The Health Officer.

The name of Dr. Carnochan in connection with the place of Health Officer of the Port has been received with universal satisfaction. The qualifications of Dr. Carnochan are, of course, unexceptionable. His reputation as a physician and surgeon stands higher than that of any other man in the profession throughout the country. His entire freedom from politics also commends him as the fit man for the position, because politics has nothing to do with the position of Health Officer and never should have. That it has been made a political office under the present regime is no reason why that kind of thing should continue. The public health and the interests of commerce have both suffered for a long time. Since the present system was established, for instance, the public health has been imperilled by the negligence, or, we might more correctly say, the avarice of the management in permitting crews and passengers from vessels held in quarantine to approach the city upon the payment of certain fees, and the interests of commerce have been hurt by obstructing in various ways the business of our merchants. These facts were made matters of consideration by the Legislature of last year, and they will no doubt occupy the attention of that body when it assembles in January next. The Governor is undoubtedly aware of the public desire that a competent and independent Health Officer should be appointed, and he need not go beyond Dr. Carnochan to find the most acceptable man for the place.

The Brooklyn Mantrap. The entire evidence in the case of the late

disaster on Furman street, Brooklyn, goes to present some very urgent reasons why the whole of these mantraps on this street should be pulled down, even at the sacrifice of the beautiful gardens attached to the fine mansions on the Heights, which now form the roofs of the doomed factories below, where nearly every year for the past decade a human holocaust has been regularly offered up. These stores and factories on Furman street lean against the Heights, and furnish a pleasant portion of the real estate on the fashionable quarter of Columbia street by supplying some elegant gardens, which lie upon their roofs. But it happens that no outlet is provided for the unfortunate dwellers within these buildings, and, as in the case of the Wallace family, they must either leap from a four story window or perish in the flames when fire surrounds them from belowintensified, as it was in this instance, by the presence of numerous barrels of oil and infla mmable oil barrels. This condition of things is horrible to contemplate. Disasters like this are, unhappily, not matters of yesterday. Year after year similar calamities have occurred in these buildings. Firemen, in the discharge of their duty, have been precipitated into the burning ruins and died a horrible death. Workmen have been crushed amid falling walls while rebuilding the structure. There seems to be a fate pursuing that whole locality. The only remedy which suggests itself is to pull the whole concern down and be done with it, as all precaution in building and roofing these stores appears to be of no avail in obviating frightful catastrophes.

The Foundling Hospital. This institution, which has just been estab-

lished by the Sisters of Charity in Twelfth street, commends itself strongly to the charity of the public. At present it appears that while their works of mercy are great in saving and taking care of the poor infant waifs whom inhuman or criminal parents have abandoned, the means to carry out the charitable objects of the institution are very small indeed, and are, in fact, confined to private contributions. An institution of this kind should be taken care of by the State. It will not do to leave it to the chances of individual charity. The police reports show that since this Foundling Hospital was established the shocking crime of infanticide, which has disgraced the records of our city, has greatly decreased, and the infamous trade of that most abhorred of all, our mock medical professionals, has considerably diminished. We had an example of this kind of business within two days in the case of the man Moran and the strong-minded female doctor, Mrs. Lozier. Here conscience and a decent respect for morality consigned the tempter and would-be criminal to the station house. But how many strong-minded female doctors have we so conscientious as this lady? Not many, we fear. Institutions like the Foundling Hospital should be objects of public support. The Legislature ought to provide something towards their maintenance. As instruments of good and sources of prevention against crime they are entitled to legislative recognition and support.

The New Cathedral-Church Building Progress and Charitable Contributions is New York. In the Catholic churches of this city last

Sunday it was announced from the altars that

the subscriptions handed in by the different

congregations towards the building fund of the new Saint Patrick's Cathedral since the commencement of the year amounted to the sum of eighty-two thousand dollars, and that this total fell slightly short of that taken up for the same purpose during the year 1868. As the deficit was only "slight," and as many additional contributions may be handed in before New Year for the same purpose, it is pretty safe to reckon the amounts equal and state the aggregate at one hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars—a splendid attestation of the devotional feeling, religious practice—as from the days of Solomon-and industrial resources of the Catholic community of the metropolis. It should not be forgotten in this connection that independent of the Cathedral fund several new Catholic churches have been completed and dedicated in the city, foundling hospitals and houses of refuge and correction opened, hospitals for the sick extended and enlarged : free schools multiplied and attended to by the Sisters of Charity and Christian Brothers, and money and clothing given and distributed most extensively-yet unseen and unheard of by the public-to needed and acceptable charities besides. Our Catholic friends have also sympathized freely with his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth in his financial and treasury and general banking house troubles in Rome-a sort of exceptional call this season, and which may account for the reduction in the Cathedral accountdespatching solid bonds and guarantees of their adhesion to the centre of religious unity in the shape of hard sterling gold cash with Archbishop McCloskey. We have no doubt indeed but New York has come up fully to, if it has not eclipsed, San Francisco in this respect, notwithstanding the fact that it has just taken a small detachment of the Papal guards to carry a huge nugget of silver, brought from the Golden State to the feet of his Holiness, for we must remember that this nugget has to be yet crushed and smelted, and may not "turn out so well after all," whereas the New York testimonial was in the shape of the handy, compact bars of the Sub-Treasury, duly verified with the world-respected national initials "U. S." The other religious communities have been fervent and active in our midst also; the

exertions of the Rev. Dr. Chapin, of the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, Methodists and Israelites, in the rearing up and opening and dedicating of new temples, synagogues and schools during the year being worthy of all the praise which they have received, as well as of the current reports of their progress which have appeared in the columns of the HERALD immediately after each ceremonial. The religious record is, on the whole, of the most pleasing and encouraging character, showing forth in a really sublime manner what man will do for the glory of God under a governmental system which affords freedom of conscience to all by disclaiming the very idea of a connection between Church and State. On this point it is only necessary to refer to the condition of the early Catholic Church and of the new Cathedral. The first priest of that persuasion known to have set his foot on the soil of the Island of Manhattan was the Rev. Isaac Jogues, who came in 1643. He had been savagely tortured by the Mohawks, but was received kindly by the Dutch settlers. The Italian Father Bressani came next, was enslaved, tortured by the Indians, but ransomed and returned to France by the Dutch. Then came the Fathers Simon le Moyne and Milet, the first to actually extend the ministry to 1709. In 1643 Father Jogues found in the "colony" one Irishman and one Portuguese woman, Catholics, and the avant communicants of the four hundred thousand people of that faith now worshipping in this city and on the same island of Manhattan.

It is useful to thus note the "nows" and "thens" of religion as well as of the everyday phases of life; it encourages man to persevere in the faith and makes the community better. It animates the young, consoles the aged, and nerves the struggling missionary. A leading London journal in its effusions in 1829 gave what purported to be a sermon, delivered by an Irish priest when asking for a money collection for his church, in which he was made to state that at the great day of final account each clergyman would have to appear at the head of his resurrected congregation and answer for himself and the members thus:-"Father, how have you treated the people?" 'I have baptized, married, confessed, absolved and attended the sick and dying and buried the dead." "A faithful priest to the people; but, father, how did your congregation treat you?' 'And here, said he, is your danger, for you know I must tell the truth, and you know you too you don't half pay me?" This ridiculous satire does not certainly apply to the faithful in New York; so all our clergy, from the archbishop down, can answer confidently. It is truly wonderful where the fallen arch enemy finds his material, or how he manages to keep agoing within the corporate limits.

A STORMY AUTUMN, "the oldest inhabitant" says, may be followed by a comparatively mild winter. However this may be, we have certainly since the middle of September had a remarkably stormy autumn-the most destructive in its floods and winds throughout the States, from Maine to Texas and from Connectient to California, of any on record. We think, too, that the elements having thus oxpended their wrath in September, October and November, there is some reason for the theory that the winter months will be comparatively mild. At all events we hope so.